The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XLIV. No. 7604. 號四月正年八十八百八千一英 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1888. 日一廿月一十年亥丁 Price, $2 per Month.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

LONDON:—F. Algar, 11 & 12, *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street*, E. C. George Street & Co., 30, *Cornhill*. Gordon & Gotch, *Ludgate Circus*, E.C. Bates Hendy & Co., 37, *Walbrook*, E.C. Samuel Deacon & Co., 150 & 154, *Leadenhall Street*. W. M. Willis, 151, *Cannon Street*, E.C.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—Amedei Prince & Co. 36, *Rue Lafayette, Paris*.

NEW YORK:—Andrew Wind, 21, *Park Row*.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—Bean & Black, *San Francisco*.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—Gordon & Gotch, *Melbourne and Sydney*.

CEYLON:—W. M. Smith & Co., The Apothecaries Co., *Colombo*.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—Sayle & Co., *Square, Singapore*.—C. Heinszen & Co., *Manila*.

CHINA:—*Macao*, F. A. de Cruz. *Swatow*, Quelch & Co. *Amoy*, N. Moalle. *Foochow*, Hedge & Co. *Shanghai*, Lane, Crawford & Co., and Kelly & Walsh. *Yokohama*, Lane, Crawford & Co., and Kelly & Co.

Banks.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than $1, or more than $250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having $100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked *On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business* is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 1, 188 . 754

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, ...$7,500,000
Reserve Fund, ...$3,900,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors, ... $7,500,000

Court of Directors.

Chairman—C. D. Bottomley, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. J. Bell Irving.
J. H. F. Darey, Esq. | Hon. A. P. McEwen.
A. Dalrymple, Esq. | S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
R. Ross Forbes, Esq. | J. S. Moses, Esq.
Hermann Hoppius, Esq. | Hon. F. D. Sassoon.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, ...Thomas Jackson, Manager.
Shanghai, ...Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers.—*London and County Bank.*

HONGKONG.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 20, 1887. 363

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE Have authorised Mr. GUSTAV DEGENER BONING to Sign our Firm by Procuration from this date, in Hongkong and China.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1888. 3

NOTICE.

WE Have This Day Admitted Mr. MARCUS DAVID EZEKIEL a Partner in our Firm in Hongkong and China.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1888. 4

NOTICE.

MR. M. GROTE has This Day been Admitted a Partner in our Firm.

CHATER & VERNON.

Hongkong, January 1, 1888. 5

NOTICE.

WE Have This Day CLOSED our BUSINESS in Hongkong.
Mr. M. D. EZEKIEL will Settle the Outstanding Accounts.

ABRAHAM, EZEKIEL & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1887. 2543

Notice of Firm.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility in our Firm of Mr. MAX GROTE ceases by Mutual Agreement on this date.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, Shanghai, } December 31, 1887. 2

Intimations.

PEAK HOTEL,
RESTAURANT, AND CAFÉ,
Situated at The Tramway Terminus, Victoria Gap,
1,250 feet above Sea Level,
Commanding Fine Views of the Harbour and City, with a Southern Exposure, Warm in Winter, and a Constant Breeze in Summer.

MR. WILLIAM THOMAS begs to intimate that he has NOW OPENED the above HOTEL, and is prepared to serve on the Shortest Notice, BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS and DINNERS, at fixed prices, and *a la carte*, also all kinds of REFRESHMENTS, WINES, CAKES, CONFECTIONERY, ICES, &c., served, and FOR SALE to Residents. The Cuisine will embrace all the Luxuries of the season from the North, Japan and San Francisco.

WINES, LIQUORS, BEER AND MINERAL WATERS of the Best Quality.

RETIRING ROOMS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Several Comfortable Bedrooms.

Telephone No. 20.

Hongkong, January 1, 1888. 1

NOTICE.

AS the Undersigned is leaving for India, Notice is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMAND upon or against him are required to send in same for Settlement on or before 21st Instant.

All Parties INDEBTED to the Undersigned are also hereby requested to make immediate Payment.

SHEIKHALLY FAZULALLY.

Hongkong, January 3, 1888. 14

THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Central Exchange 4, Club Chambers.

THE above Company's EXCHANGE is NOW OPEN for Telephonic Communication.

Rate of Subscription is $80 per Annum, payable quarterly in advance. Electrical Material of all descriptions kept in stock for Sale.

ELECTRIC BELLS a speciality.

Houses fitted up and kept in order at most Moderate Prices.

TELEPHONE MATERIAL supplied on Sale or Hire.

AGENTS for ELECTRIC LIGHTING, both ARC and INCANDESCENT.

Estimates furnished free.

HAROLD DOWSON,
Agent,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, August 24, 1887. 1610

RAFFLES HOTEL,
2, Beach Road, Singapore.

MESSRS. SARKIES BROTHERS have the honour to inform their Friends and Patrons that they have OPENED the above HOTEL on the 1st of December.

The Situation is one of the best and healthiest in the town, facing the sea, and within a few minutes' walk of the Public Offices and the Square.

Great care and attention for the comfort of Boarders and Visitors have been taken in every detail, and those frequenting it will find every convenience and home comfort.

From the great experience Messrs. SARKIES BROTHERS have gained in the Management of the Eastern and the Oriental Hotels in Penang, and the success that has attended them, they are confident that the 'RAFFLES HOTEL' will meet a great want long felt in Singapore. The sole endeavour of the Proprietors will be to attend to the comfort of their Visitors.

TERMS MODERATE.

SARKIES BROTHERS,
Proprietors.

21st December, 1887. 2478

PUBLICATIONS.

'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE.

CHINA REVIEW—published once in Two Months.

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL—for every Weekly Mail.

CHINA MAIL—Every Day.

Orders for Printing and Book-binding promptly executed at moderate charges.

'China Mail' Office,
2, *Wyndham Street (behind the Club.)*

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP.
MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly Articled Apprentice and Lately Assistant to Dr. Rogers,)

AT the urgent request of his European and American patients and friends, has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occupied by Dr. Rogers,

No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families.
Sole Address

2, DUDDELL STREET,
(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)

Hongkong, January 12, 1885. 66

Business Notices.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS!

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ARE SHOWING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF

New Year Cards,

NEW BOOKS.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' ANNUALS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, December 27, 1887. 2512

W. POWELL & Co.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WARM CLOTHING.

CASHMERE AND MERINO VESTS.
Cashmere and Merino Combination Garments.
Cashmere Hose, all sizes and colours.
Knitted Wool Petticoats.
Knitted Wool Vests and Jackets.
Wool Shawls and Hoods.
Knitted Gaiters and Bootakins.
Wool Hats and Tam o' Shanters.
FUR-LINED KID GLOVES.
Wool-lined Silk Gloves.
Children's Gloves and Infantees.
Wool Cuffs and Mitts.
Fur-lined Cloaks.
Fur Capes and Muffs.
Dressing Gowns and Jackets.
Felt and Striped Petticoats.
&c., &c., &c.

(TELEPHONE 21.)

Victoria Exchange, December 28, 1887. 2522

ROBERT LANG & Co.,

Tailors, Hatters, Shirtmakers & General Outfitters,

QUEEN'S ROAD (OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL).

NEW WINTER GOODS.

LAMB'S WOOL and SHETLAND WOOL UNDERVESTS and PANTS, CARDIGAN JACKETS, Hand KNIT HOSE and ½-HOSE, CASHMERE MERINO and SILK ½-HOSE. BOOTS and SHOES from the best manufacturers. DRAB CLOTH SPATS. KID and WOOL-LINED GLOVES. TRAVELLING RUGS, and SCOTCH PLAIDS. OVERLAND TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS and HAND-BAGS, &c.

TAILORING:—OVER-COATINGS, SUITING, and TROUSERING in large Variety of Materials.

Hongkong, January 3, 1888. 11

STAG HOTEL,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

J. COOK, Proprietor.

THE HOTEL IS CENTRALLY SITUATED AND WITHIN A FEW MINUTES' WALK FROM THE PRINCIPAL LANDING PLACES.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

CHARGES MODERATE.

TIFFIN at 1 o'Clock. DINNER at 7.30.

WELL VENTILATED BILLIARD ROOM.

TIFFIN 50 CENTS. DINNER 75 CENTS.

Wines, Spirits and Malt Liquors of the very best quality only.

Hongkong, April 1, 1887. 607

Victoria Hotel,

Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THIS Extensive and well-appointed Establishment, situated in one of the most central and airy positions in the Colony and commanding a splendid view of almost the entire harbour and within five minutes' walk of the principal Government Offices (including the Post Office), Banks, &c., has recently been much enlarged and improved and is now ONE of the principal Hotels in the place.

The ROOMS are spacious, well ventilated and have just been refurnished in a most comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Far East.

The Accommodation and Service of every kind will be found to be of the best description.

An ample and varied TABLE D'HOTE is always provided and served in the spacious, large Dining Hall.

The HOTEL also contains handsome and comfortable Reception, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms.

The HOTEL is unsurpassed for comfort, convenience and quick service.

Continental languages are spoken.

Messrs. DORABJEE & HING KEE,
Proprietors.

Hongkong, September 16, 1885. 1612

Intimations.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour, NONE of the Company's FOREMEN should be at hand, Orders for REPAIRS, if sent to the Head Office, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the Event of Complaints being found necessary, Communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 25, 1885. 1458

CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VOIGTLANDER'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.

RITCHIE'S LIQUID AND OTHER COMPASSES.

ADMIRALTY & IMRAY CHARTS, NAUTICAL BOOKS.

English Silver & Electro-Plated Ware.
Christofle & Co.'s Electro-Plated Ware.
GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY, in great variety.

DIAMONDS AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

A Splendid Collection of the Latest London Patterns, at very moderate prices. 742

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Vessels DISCHARGING BOMBAY COTTON and COTTON YARN at the Kowloon Wharves will have Free Storage for 14 days from arrival, after which a Rent of 3 Cents per bale per month will be Charged.

ISAAC HUGHES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 7, 1887. 2148

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

PASSENGERS can at the present time of the year engage Berths through to Europe, via Bombay, without change of steamer or increase of fare.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

3rd December, 1887. 2353

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are Sole Agents for Hongkong and Manila for the Sale of THE MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE, AND THE MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE CORDIALS.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ld.

Hongkong, May 3, 1887. 934

Intimations.

NOTICE.

FOR the Convenience of Customers, the Productions of the 'China Sugar Refining Company, Limited,' can henceforward be obtained by Retail, FOR CASH, at No. 3, Peel Street, at the same prices as at the Refinery; or Retail Orders will be delivered at addresses in town on applicants forwarding their Monthly Requirements in writing direct to the Refinery at East Point.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, July 27, 1886. 1128

J. D. KILEY,
SAIL-MAKER.

TENTS, AWNINGS AND FLAGS.

No. 23, Praya Central,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, November 1, 1887. 2135

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,
Quarts .....$20 per Case of 1 doz.
Pints .....$21 " " 2 "
Dubos Frères & de Gernon & Co.'s BORDEAUX CLARETS AND WHITE WINES.
Baxter's Celebrated 'Barley Broo' WHISKY,—$7½ per Case of 1 doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, July 18, 1884. 1187

To Let.

TO BE LET.

A Comfortable FOUR or SIX ROOMED HOUSE Furnished or Unfurnished in Richmond Terrace, with use of Tennis Court.

Apply to
JOHN WILLMOTT,
Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, December 16, 1887. 2159

TO LET.

ROOMS in 'College Chambers.'

GODOWN in Ice House Lane, from the 1st January; at present in the occupation of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, December 3, 1887. 504

TO LET.

(Immediate Possession.)

HOUSE No. 1, 'Ball's Court,' Bonham Road.

Apply to
BELILIOS & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1887. 2546

TO BE LET.

(With Immediate Possession.)

TWO Desirable RESIDENCES situated in Caine Road, West end Terrace opposite to Rose Villas.

Apply to
No. 14, Caine Road.

Hongkong, October 31, 1887. 2130

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to Insure against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

Incorporated by Royal Charter of *His Majesty King George The First*, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 5, 1872. 496

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 15, 1887. 1340

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....$1,000,000.

THE above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all parts of the World payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, December 2, 1887. 2340

Shipping.

Steamers.

THE GIBB LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.

(Calling at SINGAPORE, SAMARANG *and* PORT DARWIN, *and taking through Cargo for* QUEENSLAND PORTS, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, *&c.)*

The British Steamer *Tartar*, Captain Bailey, will be despatched as above at 4 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 5th Instant.

Attention is directed to the Steamer's comfortable Saloon and State Rooms, affording excellent Accommodation for First-class Passengers.

First-class Fare to Sydney or Melbourne, $150.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Managers.

Hongkong, January 3, 1888. 16

GELLATLY'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship *Mogul* will be despatched for the above Ports on the 5th Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 27, 1887. 2510

FOR HOIHOW AND BANGKOK.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Company's Steamer *Phra Chula Chom Klao*, Captain A. Benson, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 6th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 3, 1888. 8

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO.

The Co.'s Steamship *Thales*, Captain Hunter, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 6th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, January 3, 1888. 17

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, HANKOW *and Ports on the* YANGTSZE.*)*

The Co.'s Steamship *Canton*, Capt. Brenner, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 6th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, January 3, 1888. 12

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship *Prometheus*, Captain Webster, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 7th Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 29, 1887. 2535

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI *VIA* AMOY.

The Co.'s Steamship *Agamemnon*, Capt. Wilding, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 7th Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 30, 1887. 2541

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

The Steamship *Glenavon*, Captain Jacobs, will be despatched as above on or about the 7th January next.

This Steamer has superior Accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 30, 1887. 2537

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE AND HAMBURG, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LONDON, LIVERPOOL *and* BREMEN.*)*

The Steamship *Lydia*, Capt. G. Petersen, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 8th January, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 30, 1887. 2538

Shipping.

Steamers.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship *Oopack*, J. C. Jaques, Comm'der, will be despatched as above on or about the 7th Proximo.

For Freight, &c., apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 28, 1887. 2532

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, BLACK SEA, LEVANT *and* ADRIATIC PORTS.*)*

The Co.'s Steamship *Elektra*, Capt. P. Mersa, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 12th Instant, at Noon.

For further Particulars, regarding Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya Central.

O. BACHRACH,
Agent.

Hongkong, January 3, 1888. 10

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Co.'s Steamship *Taisang*, Captain Davies, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 12th Instant, at 3 p.m.

This Steamer has superior First-class Accommodation, specially constructed to meet the requirements of tropical climates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, January 3, 1888. 13

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 100 *A* 1 British Barque *Bandaneira*, Ahrens, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, October 21, 1887. 2049

FOR NEW YORK.

The 3/3 *L.* 1.1. Amer. Barque *Penobscot*, Eaton, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, December 30, 1887. 2539

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

The A 1, British Barque *Blackadder*, C. E. Hore, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, November 22, 1887. 2280

Notices to Consignees.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

STEAMSHIP *ABYSSINIA*, FROM VANCOUVER, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 3, 1888. 7

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP *NECKAR*, FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be taken.

Optional Cargo will be landed at Hongkong unless notice to the contrary is given before 4 p.m. To-day, the 1st Inst.

No Claims will be admitted after Goods have left the Godowns, and all remaining undelivered after the 7th Inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged are to be left in the Godown and will be examined on the 7th Instant, at 4 p.m.

All Claims must reach us before Noon of the 7th Instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1888.

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, *VIA* THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship *BELGIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 10th January, 1888, at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco	$200.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months ...	350.00
To Liverpool	333.00
To London	338.00

To other European points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10%. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, December 20, 1887. 2474

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *CITY OF PEKING* will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 21st Proximo, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco	$200.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months ...	350.00
To Liverpool	333.00
To London	338.00

To other European points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10%. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, December 20, 1887. 2536

CANADIAN PACIFIC LINE.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES, AND EUROPE, *VIA* THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship *ABYSSINIA*, 3,651 Tons Register, LEE, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., *vid* KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on FRIDAY, the 27th January, 1888, at 3 p.m.

To be followed by S.S. *BATAVIA*, on the 28th February, and S.S. *PARTHIA*, on the 24th March.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with San Francisco by the regular Steamers of the PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To Vancouver Mox	$160.00
To Victoria and San Francisco	175.00
To all common points in Canada and the United States	200.00
To Liverpool	300.00
To London	305.00

To other European points at proportion- rates. Special reduced rates granted to ers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, e Imperial Chinese and Japanese to be obtained on application. r Invoices to accompany Cargo to points in the United States, sent to the Company's Offices, Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Agent, Vancouver, B.C. will be received on board until January, 1888. be sent to our Office address in full; received by us until ous to sailing. as to Passage or Freight,

AMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

ecember 24, 1887. 2502

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;

ALSO LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, DUNKIRK AND ANTWERP.

ON TUESDAY, the 10th January, 1888, at Noon, the Company's Steamship *AVA*, Commandant VIMONT, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 9th January, 1888. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, December 28, 1887. 2525

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA & BALTIC PORTS;

ALSO, LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON MONDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1888, at 4 p.m., the Company's Steamship *NECKAR*, Captain SUPMER, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this port as above, *calling at* GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 22nd January. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the AGENCY'S Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 27, 1887. 2515

Intimations.

The Overland China Mail,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL FOR THE HOME MAIL,

IS PUBLISHED to suit the Departure of each ENGLISH and FRENCH MAIL Steamer for Europe. Formerly the Overland issue was published fortnightly; but as it was deemed of special importance that a weekly budget of news should be prepared, it was decided to issue it weekly. Subscribers at Home, and those at the Coast Ports and in the interior, who find the Overland edition a convenient form of newspaper for their perusal, will welcome the change. The *Overland China Mail*, now a weekly compendium of news from the Far East, contains special Commercial intelligence, special tables of Shipping, and other information. The various Reports of Courts and Meetings, and all other news, are given in full as they appear in the Daily issue.

The attention of Advertisers is directed to a weekly newspaper, which is circulated among old China 'hands' and others, both at home and in the Far East, who do not take the daily journals.

The Overland China Mail will be regularly posted from the *China Mail* Office to subscribers, on their addresses being forwarded to us.

SUBSCRIPTION;

Per Annum, ...	$12.00, postage,	$1.00
" Quarter, ...	3.00, "	0.25
" Single Copy,	0.30.	

China Mail Office, Hongkong.

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1887.

To-day's Advertisements.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, *VIA* NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(*Passing through the* INLAND SEA.)

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship *Teheran* will leave for the above places on FRIDAY, the 6th January, at Daylight, instead of as previously advertised.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, January 4, 1888. 23

WANTED in the Harbour Department an ASSISTANT LIGHT-HOUSE KEEPER. Salary, $40 a month. Application, with Testimonials, to be made to the HARBOUR MASTER.

H. G. THOMSETT, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, January 4, 1888. 22

ANDREW JOHNSTON,

Consulting Engineer.

PLANS and ESTIMATES prepared for LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS, STEAM LAUNCHES, MARINE-ENGINES and BOILERS, and all other kinds of MACHINERY.

A List of Steamers FOR SALE always on hand.

The Address as above.

Hongkong, January 4, 1888. 2

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL.

HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

THE SECOND PERFORMANCE OF THE SEASON, will take place ON

Tuesday,

the 17th January, 1888, at 9 p.m.,

When will be produced SHERIDAN'S COMEDY

'THE RIVALS.'

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., on and after *Monday*, the 9th January, 1888, at 9 a.m.

H. M. THOMSETT,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, January 4, 1888. 20

THE BRITISH BARQUE *NARDOO*.

THE Undersigned being about to PURCHASE the BRITISH BARQUE *Nardoo*, the Transfer whereof will be effected within one month from this date hereby request all Persons having CLAIMS against the said Vessel to send Particulars of such Claims to the Undersigned on or before the 31st January, 1888.

PEN KEE,
Hing Lung Street.

Hongkong, January 4, 1888. 18

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. *MERIONETHSHIRE*, FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO. at Kowloon, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 p.m. TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 10th Instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th Instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 4, 1888. 19

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ALLIE ROWE, Hawaiian brig, Captain J. Phillips.—Wieler & Co.

MARY L. CUSHING, American ship, Capt. P. P. Brown.—Pustau & Co.

VELOCITY, British barque, Capt. R. Martin.—Pustau & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 4, 1888:—

Fokien, British steamer, 509, J. S. Roach, Swatow Jan. 3, General.—DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP Co.

Kutsang, British steamer, 1,495, W. H. Jackson, Wuhu and Woosung January 1, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Merionethshire, British steamer, 1,245, Wilkins, London and Singapore December 25, General and Dynamite.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Escort, American barque, from Whampoa.

China, German steamer, 642, T. P. Uldorup, Saigon December 29, Paddy and General.—MELCHERS & Co.

DEPARTURES.

January 4:—

Orontes, British troopship, for Mauritius.
Frejr, for Haiphong.
China, for Saigon.
Decima, for Bangkok.
Whampoa, for Port Darwin and Sydney.
Yiksang, for Shanghai.
Kutsang, for Whampoa.
Duburg, for Amoy.
Veloce, for Chefoo.
Peking, for Shanghai.
Marcia, for Nagasaki.
Port Victor, for Singapore and New York.
Hector, for Amoy and Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Airlie, for Penang.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Fokien*, from Swatow, Mr E. R. Hope, and 154 Chinese.

Per *Merionethshire*, from London, &c., 1 European.

Per *China*, from Saigon, 25 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Duburg*, for Amoy, 200 Chinese.
Per *Frejr*, for Haiphong, 20 Chinese.
Per *China*, for Saigon, 150 Chinese.
Per *Decima*, for Bangkok, 15 Chinese.
Per *Yiksang*, for Shanghai, Mr W. S. Marten and native servant.
Per *Peking*, for Shanghai, 25 Chinese.
Per *Hector*, for Amoy, 2 Europeans, and 100 Chinese.
Per *Whampoa*, for Thursday Island, Mr Simonson; for Townsville, Mr and Mrs Loverell; for Sydney, Mrs Searle, and Mr Arckson; for Melbourne, Mrs Tyndall.

TO DEPART.

Per *Teheran*, for Yokohama, Mr and Mrs Pope, and Mr Wing Cheong Wo.
Per *Danubo*, for Haiphong, Rev. Marcon, and 25 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Fokien* reports: From Swatow to port, light Northerly winds and fine weather. No steamer in Swatow.

The British steamer *Kutsang* reports: Had moderate N.E. monsoon and fine weather.

The British steamer *Merionethshire* reports: Experienced strong N.E. monsoon with high sea to arrival, some days increasing to a gale.

The German steamer *China* reports: Had strong monsoon with heavy sea.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per S. S. *Mirzapore*, sailed 3rd January:—From Hongkong, Canton and Macao:—For London, 6,786 boxes Tea, containing 4,746 lbs. Congou, 125,580 lbs. Scented Caper, 12 181 lbs. Scented Orange Pekoe, total 142,506 lbs. Tea; 36 bales Raw Silk, 24 cases Silk Piece Goods, 32 bales Waste Silk, 75 bales Cocoons, 40 cases Chinaware, 2,466 pkgs. Ordnance Stores and 24 pkgs. Sundries; for France, 161 bales Raw Silk and 28 cases Silk Piece Goods. From Manila: for London, 278 bales Magney.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SINGAPORE, SAMARANG, PORT DARWIN, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE & ADELAIDE.—

Per *Tartar*, at 4.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 5th inst.

For SAIGON & BANGKOK.—

Per *Wyeden*, at 4.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 5th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO.

Per *Thales*, at 5 p.m., on Thursday, the 5th inst.

For HOIHOW & BANGKOK.—

Per *Phra Chula Chom Klao*, at 5 p.m., on Thursday, the 5th inst.

For SINGAPORE.—

Per *Lydia*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 8th January, 1888.

For STRAITS & CALCUTTA.—

Per *Taisang*, at 2 30 p.m., on Thursday, on 12th inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *Ava* will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 10th January, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, *viâ Marseilles*; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India (viâ Madras), the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Natal and the Cape, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

HOURS OF CLOSING

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the French Contract Packet:—

Day before departure,—

5 P.M.—Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the NIGHT BOX, which is always open out of Office hours.

Day of departure,—

7 A.M.—Post Office opens.
10 A.M.—Registry of Letters ceases.
10.30 A.M.—Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
11 A.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until
11.30 A.M.—When the Post Office closes entirely.
11.40 A.M.—Late Letters may be posted *on board the packet* with Late Fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination.	Vessels.	Captain.	Agents.	Date of Leaving.
Bremen, and Ports of Call	Neckar (s)	Supmer	Norddeutscher Lloyd	January 23, at 4 p.m.
Havre, &c., via Suez Canal	Lydia (s)	G. Paersen	Siemssen & Co.	Jan. 8, at 10 a.m.
Havre and London	Blackadder	C. E. Hore	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Quick despatch.
Hoihow and Bangkok	Phra Chula Chom Klao (s)	Benson	Yuen Fat Hong	Jan. 6, at daylight.
London, via Suez Canal	Prometheus (s)	Webster	Butterfield & Swire	January 7.
London, via Suez Canal	Oopack (s)	J. C. Jaques	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	About January 7.
Marseilles, and Ports of Call	Ava (s)	Vimont	Messageries Maritimes	January 10, at noon.
Nagasaki, Kobé and Yokohama	Teheran (s)		P. & O. S. N. Co.	January 6, at daylight.
New York	Penobscot	Eaton	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
San Francisco, via Yokohama	Belgic (s)		O. & O. S. S. Co.	January 10, at 3 p.m.
San Francisco, via Yokohama	City of Peking (s)		Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	January 21, at 3 p.m.
San Francisco	Bandaneira	Ahrons	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Shanghai	Canton (s)	Bremner	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	January 6, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Agamemnon (s)	Wilding	Butterfield & Swire	January 7.
Shanghai, Kobé and Yokohama	Mogul (s)		Adamson, Bell & Co.	January 5.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Taisang (s)	Davies	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	January 12, at 3 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Taiwanfoo	Thales (s)	Hunter	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Jan. 6, at daylight.
Sydney and Melbourne, &c.	Tartar (s)	Bailey	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	January 5, at 4 p.m.
Trieste, &c.	Elektra (s)	P. Mersa	O. Bachrach	January 12, at noon.
Vancouver (B.C.), via Yokohama	Abyssinia (s)	Lee	Adamson, Bell & Co.	January 27, at 3 p.m.
Yokohama and Kobé	Glenavon (s)	Jacobs	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About January 7.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS. JANUARY 4, 1888.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Paid-up.	Position per last Report. Reserve.	Balance c. f'ward	Last Dividend	Closing Quotations, Cash.
BANKS.							
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corp.	60,000	$ 125	all	$ 3,900,000	$ 8,228.50 at working a/c	30% for ½ year to June 30/87	$155, ⅞ prem.
INSURANCES.							
North-China Insurance Co., Ld.	5,000	£ 200	£ 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 406,132.00	Tls. 23.65 for 1886	Tls. 262½, buyers
Yangtsze Insurance Company, Ld.	8,000	£ 25	all	£ 50,000	Tls. 3,059.76	7% for 1886	Tls. 110, buyers
Union Insurance Society Co., Ld.	10,000	$ 250	$ 25	$ 675,000	$ 314,012.96	26%, 1886	$87½ per share
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ld.	3,000	$ 83.33	$ 25	$ 600,000	$ 245,240 04	20% p annum	64
Canton Insurance Office Co., Ld.	9,000	$ 250	$ 50	$ 188,000	$ 494,406.00	10% for 1885	$80
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	$ 1,000	$ 200	$ 28,711 50	$ 125,771.29	8% for 1886	$210
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	8,000	$ 250	$ 50	$ 1,000,000	$ 328,567.46	$37.50 for '85	$380
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	20,000	$ 100	$ 20	$ 612,500	$ 243,738.44	$ 6 for 1885	$77
Singapore Insurance Company, Ld.	40,000	$ 100	$ 20	...	$ 17,000	...	$20
The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	20,000	$ 100	$ 20	...	$ 7,713.40	...	$18
The Straits Insurance Co., Ld.	30,000	$ 100	$ 20	$ 200,000	$ 75,832.52	...	$31, sellers
STEAMBOAT COMPANIES.							
HK. C. and M. Steamboat Co., Ld.	40,000	$ 25	all	$ *40,000 $ †100,000	$ 5,911.80	7% half year June 30/87	$212
Douglas Steamship Co., Limted	20,000	$ 50	all	$ 127,320	$ 1151.13	8%	$47, sellers
Indo-China S. N. Company Limited	18,387	£ 10	£ 10	...	£ 4,387.5.9	7% for 1885	12½% dis., sellers
60,000 shares issued	31,212	£ 10	£ 10	...			
China and Manila S. S. Co., Ld.	3,500	$ 100	all	...	...	None	par, nominal
MISCELLANEOUS.							
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ld.	12,500	$ 125	all	...	$ 1,492.91	6½% for ½ yr. to June 30/87	52, ⅞ prem., buyers
HK. and China Gas Co., Limited.	5,100	£ 10	all	£ 9,177.31	£ 1,527.3.11	10% and 2% bonus for '84	$130 per share, buyers, fully paid up
New Shares	*1,900	£ 10	£ 7.10				
Hongkong Hotel Company, Ld. 3,000 shs. issued	3,000	$ 100	all	...	$ 678.94	$5 half year June 30, 1887	$185 " ex div., nominal
China Sugar Company, Limited	15,000	$ 100	all	...	$ 13,781.53	6% for ½ year to June 30/87	$154 " buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	$ 25	all	$ 30,000	...	12% for 1886	$54 "
Hongkong Bakery Company, Ld.	600	$ 50	all	$ 6,000	$ 514.58	1% for 1886	$110 " ex div., nominal
Luzon Sugar Company, Limited	7,000	$ 100	all	...	$ 129,303.18	None	$40 "
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co.	5,000	Tl. 50	all	...	...	None	Tls. 18 "
Perak Tin Mining & S'ting Co.	5,000	$ 50	all	...	...	None	$20 " sales
Punjom & Sunghie Dua Samatan Mining Co.	40,000	$ 10	all	...	...	None	$12, sales
HK. & Kow. Wharf & Godown Co.	17,000	$ 100	all	...	...	None	$137, buyers
H'kong Pope Manufactory Co., Ld.	3,000	$ 50	all	...	...	7%	$47, buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	3,800	$ 100	all	$ 5,000	$ 2,730.09	13% for 1886	65% prem.
HK. High-Level Tramways Co., Ld.	1,250	$ 100	$ 50	...	...	...	12% prem., nominal
LOANS.				Rates of Int.	Payable		
Chinese Imperial 1884 B.	8,565	Tl. 500	all	8%	June 16 & Dec. 16	...	7⅞ prem., buyers
" 1884 C.	3189	$ 500	all	8%	Oct. 15	...	9 prem., buyers
" 1886 B.	...	T700,000	Tl. 250	7%	March & Sept.	...	10⅞ prem., buyers

* Equalisation of Dividend Fund. † Depreciation and Insurance Fund. ‡ At debit.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

4 p.m.—*Tartar* leaves for Sydney, &c.
Mogul leaves for Shanghai, &c.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, January 7:—
Goods per *Neckar* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, January 10:—
Goods per *Merionethshire* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, January 17:—
9 p.m.—A. D. C. Performance at City Hall.

☞ *The publication of this issue commenced at 8.00 p.m.*

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1888.

TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE 'CHINA MAIL.']

(*Via Southern Line.*)

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

LONDON, 2nd January, 1888.

The situation is improved, Count Lobanoff having given assurances to Count Kalnoky of a peaceful character.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

The Pope officiated at Saint Peter's at his Jubilee service in presence of 30,000 people.

SIR CHARLES WARREN MADE A K.C.B.

Sir Charles Warren is created Knight Commander of the Bath.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD BOUND:—*Teresa*, October 18; *Teviot*, *August*, November 9; *Titan*, *Ursula*, 11; *Lord of the Isles*, 29; *Cassandra*, Dec. 6; *Carmarthenshire*, *Uppingham*, 13; *Bellerophon*, *Glencarn*, 16; *Daphne*, 20; *Palamed*, 23; *Benalder*, *Saghalien*, 27.

HOMEWARD BOUND:—*Mosser*, Nov. 15; *Sarpedon*, 25; *Yorkshire*, *Wellingdorf*, Dec. 6; *Stentor*, 9; *Niobe*, *Glenlyon*, *Titania*, 20; *Natal*, *Ningchow*, 23; *Benlawers*, 27.

The steamship *Yangtsé* with the FRENCH MAIL of Dec. 2nd, was to leave Saigon on Wednesday, Jan. 4th, at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Saturday, the 7th Jan. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on Oct. 25.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s S. S. *City of Peking*, with the next AMERICAN MAIL, left Yokohama on Tuesday, the 3rd Jan., and may be expected here on or about Sunday, the 8th Jan.

The P. & O. steamer *Zambesi* left Bombay for Hongkong on the 15th Dec., at 5 p.m.

The Ben Line steamer *Benarty*, from London, left Singapore on the 26th Dec., and may be expected here on or about the 4th Jan.

The Glen Line steamship *Glencoe*, from London, left Singapore on the 27th Dec., and may be expected here on or about the 4th Jan.

The D. D. R. steamship *Bellona*, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on the 27th Dec., and may be expected here on or about the 4th Jan.

The Gellatley Line steamship *Mogul* left Singapore on the 27th Dec., and may be expected here on or about the 4th Jan.

The Union Line steamer *Principia*, from London, left Singapore on the 27th Dec., and may be expected here on or about the 4th Jan.

The Glen Line steamer *Glenavon*, from London, left Singapore on the 29th December, and may be expected here on or about the 5th Jan.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Agamemnon*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 29th Dec., and may be expected here on or about the 5th Jan.

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer *Taisang*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 31st December, and may be expected here on or about the 6th Jan.

The Navegazione Generale Italiana Co.'s steamer *Bisagno* left Singapore for this port on the 1st Jan., and may be expected to arrive on or about the 7th Jan.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamship *Elektra*, from Trieste, left Singapore for this port on the 1st Jan., and may be expected here on or about the 7th Jan.

THE Agent of the M. M. Co. informs us that the steamship *Yangtsé*, with the next French Mail, was to leave Saigon to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m., for this port.

A BOATMAN was fined $25 at the Police Court to-day for causing an obstruction in the harbour by anchoring his junk in the fairway of steamers.

WE hear that the Hawaiian barque *Kalakau*, (Captain Henderson), which left this port on 1st December, for San Francisco, has put into Manila, in distress.

News has been received in the Colony to-day that the American ship *South America*, Capt. Tucker, which left here on the 27th Nov. last for New York, grounded in the Banca Straits on the 9th ult., and remained fast in the mud for six days. She was towed off by the steamer *Prinz Alexander*, when she was found to be uninjured. Her cargo was not touched.

MR. Sangster gave his second Organ Recital last evening, at St. John's Cathedral, to a fairly large audience. It must, however, be admitted that it was not on the whole so successful as his first. This must not be attributed in any degree to any falling off in the usual masterly style of our local organist, but to the fact that, in spite of the great attention paid to the construction of our fine organ to suit it for so varied a climate, it has not yet become acclimatized; and as there was a good deal of cyphering in some of the stops, it was impossible to bring out the effective parts of the various pieces to their required extent. Perhaps the most pleasing feature of the evening was the soprano solo, 'Hear ye Israel,' from Mendelssohn's Elijah, which, though a very heavy and difficult solo for a boy of thirteen to sing, was yet rendered in a very successful way by Master E. Lammert. The usual collection in aid of the Organ fund was made, and a sum between fifty and sixty dollars was realised.

AT this season, when fires [illegible] ually reminding us of the dan[illegible] to which property is ever subject, it may not be unseasonable or unreasonable to call attention to a matter which has been repeatedly referred to. We mean the general disregard shown by Chinese householders to the law affecting verandahs. This is an old grievance, and its evil effects culminated in 1878, when verandahs which were bad enough in themselves passed on the flames by means of the combustible nature of the materials with which they were filled up. After the great and disastrous fire of that year, an improvement became observable, and it was hoped that the better class of verandah subsequently insisted upon would be kept clear from inflammable obstructions. Several growls are occasionally heard from members of the Fire Brigades over the utterly barefaced way in which verandahs are now turned into store-rooms or cook-houses, and the cool manner in which the law is defied, no less than the lack of any effort to see that it is carried out, is frequently the subject of general remark. Hardly a fire now occurs that is not greatly favoured by this pernicious practice, and the other day a large wooden building was discovered on the roof of one of the burning houses. Wood-yards are supposed to be specially well placed if perched upon the roof of a Chinese house, and the vagaries of Chinese house-occupiers are legion, while unfortunately no attempt seems to be made now-a-days to check them. If the official, or officials, responsible for this state of things would make an inspection of a few of the worst streets—some of them are not far from the Clock Tower—and note a number of the offenders in this respect, it would be an easy business to put an end to the worst features of the evil. No check of any description whatever appears to be provided, and if the Public Health Bill is to be carried out in the same slipshod fashion as the regulations affecting verandahs, it is not worth while for the Chinese residents to [illegible] their petition with $1,00[illegible] against its coming into [illegible] why the harmless [illegible] population should be [illegible] with unnecessarily [illegible] upon that point than we [illegible] over and above the bad effect of permitting laws to lapse, it will not be questioned that the blocking up of verandahs and stairways with firewood and other combustibles, and the promiscuous establishment of aerial timber-yards, are customs and habits which cannot be defended from any point of view. They involve dangers which have been frequently shown by experience to be very serious, and they ought to be put down. It is only fair to give every assistance to the Fire Brigades, not to the fires. Therefore let the law be carried out.

THE Ameer of Cabul is a diligent reader of English and Anglo-Indian newspapers; or, to speak more exactly, often employs a translator to recite extracts from them. No doubt his Highness finds much to displease him in the outspoken criticisms on his policy in which nearly all the Indian journals habitually indulge. Besides questioning the wisdom and humanity of his State measures, Indian journalists sometimes affect to doubt his sincerity. To Abdul Rahman this seems unfair in the extreme. While the Indian authorities treat him as a faithful ally and friend, the Indian newspapers speak of him as a possible traitor. The difficulty is to convince our Afghan friend that Lord Dufferin is unable to control the utterances of a free Press. A despot himself and a stern one, the ruler of Cabul declines to believe this. An even more renowned and astute potentate was in former times equally incredulous. Jung Bahadur, the famous Mayor of the Palace in Nepaul, was greatly irritated by some articles on Nepaulese politics that appeared in a Calcutta paper. He wrote to the Indian Foreign Office to beg that the offending editor might be punished severely. The Foreign Office politely explained that they were unable to move in the matter. Jung Bahadur thereupon begged that the editor might be deported to Khatmandu, where he himself would deal with him. He even condescended to explain the method which he meant to employ. The editor's skin, it seems, was to be scarified with Ghoorka knives, and then rubbed with chillies and limejuice. The Ameer Abdul Rahman will be just as slow as Jung Bahadur was to understand that the freedom of the Press cannot be limited in this way.

The following are the teams for the football match to-morrow, Celts v. The Club (Association) rules:—

Celts (colours).—C. E. Higginbotham, (Captain), J. Gow, J. Wilkie, C. W. Dickson, A. Maclean, D. H. Mackintosh, F. Maitland, E. W. Maitland, G. A. Caldwell, E. J. Coxon, J. D. Saunders, H. N. Thompson.

Club (whites).—W. H. Wallace (Captain), H. C. Metcalfe, J. E. Edmonds, B. St. P. Bellairs, H. F. 'Hall', C. E. Holworthy, F. H. Eagles, F. C. Vignolles, J. P. Brewin, H. de C. Hunteman, F. H. Shepherd, and R. Woodcock.

The tent for the ladies will be on the ground as usual. Play to commence at 4.30 punctually.

Leung Muk Sing was charged at the Police Court to-day with being in possession on the 2nd inst. of 360 taels of opium without a permit. It was first stated that the opium was raw, but evidence was brought to show it was prepared. J. J. Spooner, head excise-officer, said he went on board the *Hankow* yesterday and asked the chief officer, Mr Pope, if he had any opium in his possession. The chief officer said 'Yes, but I cannot give it up without seeing the Captain.' On his showing the order he had got to the Captain, the latter ordered the opium to be given up. The defendant was afterwards produced by a watchman on board. This watchman was then called, and he stated that on the 2nd inst. at 7.30 p.m. he saw defendant, who was a servant on board, on the upper deck of the *Hankow* carrying five tins wrapped up. He took defendant to the chief officer, who told him to keep the opium and wait till next morning for the Captain. He put the opium in the cabin of the chief officer, and next morning when the Excise Officer came he told him what had happened. Defendant said he came from Canton and was a sailor on board the *Hankow*. A friend of his asked him on Monday to take the opium on board in Hongkong and give it back as soon as the steamer sailed. He placed it between decks and went at times to see if it was safe. He did not know what his friend was going to do with it. This friend had told him he was coming on board next morning to go to Canton. He missed the opium on Tuesday morning, but took no action with regard to it. The Magistrate did not give much credence to this story, and fined defendant $500, with the option of three months' hard labour, the opium being confiscated for the benefit of the Opium Farmer.

It is rumoured that the Prince of Wales is anxious to remove his eldest son beyond the reach of the charms of Princess Victoria of Teck, who has completely taken the young man captive. Her Majesty and the whole of the Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal are horrified at the possibility of an alliance between Albert Victor and the beautiful daughter of the Duke of Teck. The young Prince is obstinate, and it is generally believed that his enforced absence in Gibraltar, whither he is to be sent, will only serve to make his heart grow fonder of the enchantress, a marriage with whom is regarded as an event not to be thought of by the 'royals' without alarm.

Sir Henry Wolff has accepted banishment to Persia with a salary of £5,000 a year. We suppose life in Persia has charms for a man like Sir Henry with Oriental tastes, and an excellent stock of Oriental stories, and he has his father's wonderful career in Persia as his letter of introduction to the Shah. Probably the stories will be a better recommendation still. There is, no doubt, one thing to be said about the appointment, that it is a much more important post than it was five years ago. Persia always presents itself as a convenient forcing-house for the Eastern question; and it is just as well that we should have a rather able and diplomatic person on the spot.

Business people in Paris have long since formed a colour speech by which certain trades are easily recognised. First of all the colour shops are distinguished by being painted outside in squares and stripes of the most brilliant colours. Viennese leather, bronze and trinket shops have begun to use the Austrian colours, yellow and black; then the Spanish wine shops use yellow and red, the Italian green, white, and red. The business places where furniture carts for removal are kept are painted yellow, as well as the waggons—why, not even the proprietors know. Pastry shops are light brown outside, and within white and gold so that one is involuntarily reminded of the pastry itself. Milk-shops are white and blue, both inside and out. The washerwomen now begin to paint the outside of their ironing shops a bright blue, while the carts that take the linen to the wash-houses in the country are bright green. Wine houses are all painted brown, or a dull red, which is exactly the colour of the *vin ordinaire* mixed with cranberry juice and logwood. Still darker is the colour of the charcoal shops, which the dust soon renders completely black. Bakers are fond of light brown and white, with much gilding and large mirrors. Many of their shops are decorated with paintings representing goddesses of plenty, gleaning, and similar subjects.—*Daily News.*

The medical journals inform us that there is just now a marked tendency among medical practitioners to substitute for what it is pleased to call 'the series of classical terms' hitherto usual in prescribing 'their simpler equivalents' in the common speech of doctor and patient. This is a reform which will commend itself to all sensible persons. 'Bis in die' requires no doubt for its interpretation but little acquaintance with Latin, but even that little was more than the old farmer could boast of who finding that his prescription ended with this formula, observed that he 'supposed Dr. Bolus put the last word in English in order to frighten him out of another guinea.' Old-fashioned doctors will of course shake their heads; but it is hard to see what inconvenience could result if 'teaspoons' should in future take the place of 'cochlearia minima,' and 'make a draught' should be read where heretofore it has been customary to say 'fiat haustus,' while simple language, intelligible alike to doctor, and nurse, might clearly be the means of avoiding serious mistakes. We gather however that the profession still hold fast by cabalistic signs, terms, abbreviations in the case of component parts and quantities of mixtures. 'Destill. acqua,' therefore, together with 'Ol. Ricini,' 'Sachari. albi,' and all the other learned names for familiar things, which on the jars and bottles behind the chemist's counter do so overawe 'Eliza and our James' when they are sent to get prescriptions made up, will enjoy at least a temporary reprieve.—*Daily News.*

THE MEDICAL COMMISSION ON FEVER.

The Medical Commission met this afternoon in the Council Chamber. Dr Mortimer, Deputy-Inspector-General R.N., presided, and there were also present: Dr Ayres, Colonial Surgeon; Dr Yarr, A.M.S.; Dr Manson, Dr Cantlie, Dr Jordan and Dr Atkinson, and Mr A. G. Wise, Secretary. Absent, Dr Young.

The Secretary said he had received no correspondence with regard to the form of questions to be put to witnesses. In reply to Dr Cantlie, he said he would try and get the circulars with the questions sent out on Friday, so as to have replies if possible by next Wednesday.

Dr Jordan said he had spoken to Dr Lewer with regard to the statistics that were sought from the Army and Navy Department. Dr Lewer said that any statistics of that kind were to be found in the Colonial Office. The Army and Navy Department did not keep them longer than a certain period. Every seven years they had a big bonfire.

Dr Yarr—Copies of the documents, however, are sent Home and to the Colonial Office.

It was resolved that the following questions, which were drafted by Dr Manson, should be put to such witnesses as the Commission deemed it necessary to call, after seeing the answers sent in to the schedule of written questions:—1st, Name. 2nd, Have you had fever in 1887—how often and at what dates? 3rd, Were the effects all of the same character? 4th, Describe the attacks, specifying the presence or absence of rigor, pyrrecia, disaphoresis, periodicity and duration. 5th, Had you diarrhœa during the fever? 6th, Had you any skin eruption during the fever and of what nature? 7th, Have you had attacks of fever prior to 1887; when and of what nature, similar to the present or different? 8th, Where were you residing then? 9th, Since you had the first attack of fever in 1887 have you resided elsewhere than in the house you got the fever? If so, where? 10th, Had you an attack or attacks of fever then? The questions to be repeated for every individual member of the household, including servants.

Dr Manson said these questions should be sufficient to enable the Commission to arrive at a diagnosis of the fever. If the fever was typhoid, in most cases they would have diarrhœa and only one attack lasting 21 days.

The Chairman said these questions would not be hard and fast ones, and additional ones might be put by any of the members.

The questions were agreed to.

The Chairman thought it might be well to call Mr Price to furnish them with plans of the district and details as to the drainage.

The Secretary suggested that he should be requested to furnish plans of the sewers, sections, details of gulley traps, house-drains and traps. He also suggested that Mr Danby should be called.

The Chairman said Mr Danby would be called as an expert.

Dr. Ayres said he was only one. They might have an independent expert besides.

The Secretary—There is Dr Ho Kai, a medical man in the Colony.

Dr Cantlie—Suppose there was a lady at the head of a house, are you to put questions to her?

Dr Manson—She might be waited upon by the sub-commission.

The Chairman said they ought to start with a knowledge of the drainage of the district.

Dr Ayres—Unless we insist upon turning up things and tracing things, how are we to know anything? We may see house drains of some sort, but what is the use if we do not understand where they come from?

Dr Cantlie suggested that they ought to wait till they had received the answers to their questions before calling Mr Price.

Dr Manson said they might as well call a botanist or an entomologist? Why select the man about drains until they knew the nature of the fever?

The Chairman—We are not assuming that drainage is the cause. We only want bare facts on which we can proceed.

Dr Cantlie—There is no doubt that drains will have to be examined, but it is somewhat premature to call Mr Price.

Dr Manson—If we arrive at the opinion that it is typhoid fever, then we can call him.

Dr Yarr—We will examine the drains in any case. But it is rather premature to call him before the schedule is filled up.

Dr Ayres—We ought to have an independent engineer.

Dr Cantlie—One who knows about drains.

Dr Ayres—We might have another, although he did not know about drains.

Dr Jordan—Have we the power to lift the drains? We ought to know exactly the condition of the drains.

The Chairman—I do not know what our legal powers are.

Dr Ayres—As to the new drains, a satisfactory explanation can be given of their construction. As to the old drains, there might well be a necessity of their being opened. If the sub-Commission see the necessity of it no objection can be made.

The majority of the members being adverse to calling Mr Price just now, it was agreed to defer this matter. It was agreed that the Secretary should circulate the replies he received from the persons to whom the questions were sent, and that the Commission adjourn till this day fortnight to allow time for the receipt of the answers.

A CHINESE 'PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH' EXAMINED.

AMUSING DIALOGUE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

—At the Supreme Court this afternoon before Mr Justice Leach, sitting in Summary jurisdiction, an action was brought by Wong Chok Shang, who describes himself as a 'professor of English,' against Li Kat Choy, for the sum of $88, being the blaance of salary alleged to be due to the plaintiff by the defendant for his services in the capacity of a teacher of English. Mr Webber appeared for the plaintiff and Mr Caldwell for the defendant.

Mr Webber stated that the claim was based upon an agreement between the two parties according to which the plaintiff undertook to act as a schoolmaster, his remuneration to be $20 per month and free quarters. The agreement was dated 26th August 1887, and plaintiff's services were engaged till this month.

Mr Caldwell said the defence was that whereas the plaintiff undertook as a professor of English to teach the English language, his (Mr Caldwell's) submission according to his instructions was that the plaintiff knew nothing at all about English. If he showed that the plaintiff was uttterly incapable, he would submit that there was no case.

Wong Chok Shang, a young man dressed in European clothes, then went into the witness-box, and (examined by Mr Webber) said:—I am the plaintiff in this suit. I am living at West Point. The defendant Li Kat Choy who has a shop at Shau-ki-wan, made an agreement with me on the 26th of August last. I was to teach English. I got a house and started the school. I had five scholars, but defendant did not come. I taught them the English primer and sentences. On the day I signed the agreement I got an advance of $12, but have not received anything since. After I had been there for two months defendant came and asked me to pay rent. After that defendant turned me out and said some bad words.

Mr Caldwell—You are a professor of English, are you?

Plaintiff—Yes, sir.

Have you been at any English College?—Yes.

Mr Caldwell—Where?—At the Sandwich Islands.

How long were you in that school?—About three years.

Is that the only school you went to?—Yes, Sir.

How old were you when you went to school?—Twenty-one years of age.

You are quite sure it was not in your twenty-oneth year?—Yes.

You know that expression, don't you?—Yes.

Now can you tell me what w-h-a-l-e spells?—(a long pause).

What does it spell?—Whale.

Quite right. What sort of a thing is a whale?—A kind of fish.

A big fish?—Yes.

Do you know any other word that gives the same sound as that?—Yes, w-h-e-l-p and w-e-l-l—(Laughter.)

Do you know a word w-a-i-l?—No, sir.

Do you know any other word giving the same sound as that but spelt w-a-l-e?—No, I don't know that word.

Now, you are the plaintiff in this case; what is Li Kat Choy?—Defendant. (Accent on the last syllable).

How many syllables has the word 'defendant'?—Three.

On which of these does the stress or accent fall?—I don't understand you very plain.

Now, what does m-o-n-e-y spell?—Money.

Do you know what a part of speech is? Do you know what kind of thing it is?—A noun.

What part of speech is the word 'in'?—A preposition.

What kind of verb is 'to lie,' to tell an untruth?—It is the verb 'to be.'

What is the past tense of the verb 'to lie'?—Singular lie, plural lies.

Is that the past tense?—No, you put 'ed' to it.

You are mixing up your verbs and nouns. What kind of verb is 'to lie,' to lie down?—It is the verb 'to be.'

What is the past tense of the verb 'to lie down,' first person singular?—Laid.

Have you ever heard of such a word as 'ambition'?—A vision?

No, not avision, I don't know such a word, but ambition.

Plaintiff here essayed several words all having more or less resemblance in sound to 'omission.'

Mr Caldwell—Your Lordship will hear how he pronounces it.

His Lordship—I don't know whether he is saying 'admission' or 'ammunition.' (To Plaintiff) How do you spell it?

Plaintiff—A-m-i-s-s-i-o-n.

Mr Caldwell—Have you got any of that article in your pocket?—No.

Would you like to swear to that?—No—(Laughter).

If I were to address his Lordship now for an hour, would you call that a speech?—No—(Laughter).

What would you call it, supposing that I spoke sense?—Would you speak a little slower and more plain.

Oh, no; you are a professor of English, and I can rattle ahead as fast as I like. Would you not call it a speech?—No.

What sort of a thing is a speech?—It means words, sentences.

Can you write English?—Yes.

Can you spell?—Yes.

Spell 'pedagogue.'—(Witness got as far as 'p-e-d,' and then gave it up.)

Do you know what that word means?—It is a noun.

What does it mean?—It means clothing for ladies (great laughter.)

Mr Caldwell—Oh, I see; you are mixing it up with 'petticoat.' Now you just try and spell 'petticoat;' it's a very pretty word.

Plaintiff—I can't spell it exactly.

Mr Caldwell—What is the meaning of the word 'geometry?'

Plaintiff—It means going up in the trees—(Renewed laughter.)

His Lordship (to Mr Caldwell)—I am afraid you are putting him up a tree.

Mr Caldwell said he thought he would leave him there.

His Lordship said he thought he must adjourn the case till to-morrow, as the plaintiff looked rather stupid and confused, and he would like to give him a chance to collect himself. His Lordship would then give Mr Caldwell an opportunity to ask a few more questions.

Mr Caldwell said he would merely put a few questions with reference to the facts.

The case was then adjourned.

SOCIAL GATHERING AT THE SAILORS' HOME.

The New Year's gathering at the Sailors' Home, which was held last night, was very largely attended, and proved highly successful. The tea service began at 6.30, and afterwards an interesting programme, consisting of music and short addresses, was gone through.

Rev. A. G. Goldsmith, Chaplain of St. Peter's Seamen's Church, in addressing the meeting spoke of the gratifying improvement which he had seen take place in the condition and conduct of seamen in Hongkong,—an improvement which he thought was due to the fact that sailors had now, what they had not formerly, a decent and comfortable home to go to here—(applause). He counselled the seamen to continue in the way of improvement, and above all to rise above the temptations which drink offered, by becoming total abstainers.

The Right Rev. Bishop Burdon, who took the chair at eight o'clock, expressed his pleasure in seeing so large a company present. Referring to the work in connection with the mission to seamen, his Lordship said in olden days he believed Hongkong had a sailors' chaplain whose business it was alone to look after the sailors; but it was found very difficult to support him and other work had to be found for him. Under such circumstances it was not to be wondered at that the mission gradually went to the wall. The amount of the work was so great that it was utterly impossible for anyone to attend to the sailors on ships and ashore unless he was entirely given to that work. The mission, however, was re-established about two years ago, and he thought they had every reason to congratulate themselves on the result, even if there had been nothing else than the fact that Mr Goldsmith had alluded to, that the streets of Hongkong presented less of the rowdyism and drunkenness that characterised so many of our sailors some years ago. He thought this of itself should be sufficient to encourage them to go on in the work; but he believed there was something more than that which was of a secret kind and which would not be fully known until the Great Day of Judgment. In a place like Hongkong he need hardly say how much necessity there was for special effort among seamen. He had been told the other day that Hongkong was possibly the second or at least the third port in the Empire. It might be said that it was only a port of call; there was no production; we did not grow cotton, and we did not grow tea. We did not grow even rice; and in fact we had nothing of our own to export except it might be granite and grumblings of which we have plenty—(Laughter). At the same time its position in reference to China was of great importance for our Empire. Its commerce was important as being part of that which had really made our Empire great. Its shipping was important to us too; for we who lived here could never forget that we owed everything to the shipping. Although granite was a good thing, and, although it was a very comfortable thing to grumble, we could not get on very well on either of them alone, for they were not very digestible—(Laughter). Shipping being of such importance then, and those who worked the shipping, we certainly ought to show a kindly interest in and gratitude to those who were in such a measure our true friends. Ships separated, but they also united; they brought us news and things that we need, and therefore we were bound to think a great deal of those who did this work for us. Although he (the Right Rev. Bishop) had never served before the mast himself and therefore knew nothing about it personally, he thought the life of a sailor must be a very trying one. It was a life that separated a man from many good influences that were always around him on shore. The sailor was often away for months from these good influences, and it was therefore all the more needful that some kind of religious influence should be brought to bear upon him here when there was the chance (Applause).

Rev. C. H. Coates also addressed a few words of counsel and encouragement to the seamen. The musical programme included a number of concerted pieces, which were excellently sung by a small glee party, and vocal solos were given by Mrs Piercy, Miss Crown and Miss de Jersey. Bishop Burdon at the close of the programme again addressed a few words to the meeting, after which Rev. Mr Goldsmith proposed a vote of thanks to his Lordship for presiding and to the ladies who had sung. This was seconded by Mr W. Tarn and cordially passed, the men giving three hearty cheers for the Bishop and the ladies, and afterwards for the Rev. Mr Goldsmith.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

London, 2nd Jan. 1888.—The Pope officiated at Saint Peter's at his Jubilee services in presence of 30,000 people.

On the 31st December, 1837, Joachim Pecci, now Pope Leo XIII, entered into holy orders, at the age of 27; and it is in celebration of the 50th anniversary of this event that the Roman Catholic community throughout the world are jubilating. The order of the events in Rome in connection with this celebration is as follows:—On the 31st December the Pope received the members of the International Committee, who presented him with a gift of 1,000,000 lire. On the 1st January he celebrated mass in St. Peter's; on January 2nd he held a public reception at the Church of San Lorenzo. On the 4th and 5th he will receive foreign deputations; on the 6th he will open the exhibition of the gifts sent to him, and on the 15th he will canonize ten saints. The offerings made to the Pope will, it is said, put in the shade the numerous gifts received by Queen Victoria on her Golden Jubilee. Eight different nations have applied to the Italian Government to obtain the free entry through the Italian custom house of all the articles sent as gifts to the Pope, and the authorization has been granted without demur. The Sultan of Turkey has forwarded a magnificent diamond hoop, valued at 250,000 francs; the Empress of China and the Emperor of Germany have each presented a rare piece of jewelry of special manufacture. Queen Victoria has sent him a copy of the Vulgate in a specially devised binding. The Queen of Spain, whose son is godson of the Pope, has given an enormous sapphire mounted on a ring. Naples has offered a gold throne. The German Catholics have likewise united and sent all the scientific and literary publications written in their language since the commencement of the pontificate of Leo XIII, so as to place under his eyes the history and evidence of intellectual culture and progress during that period. The whole collection, richly bound, amounts to about 20 000 volumes. These are but a few of the thousands of personal and private gifts which will swell the exhibition. Besides the ruby worth £2,000, lately sent in an Easter egg by a noble Catholic English lady, there will be a rich accumulation of all the ornaments, vessels and decorations used in the ritual of Rome; censers, candlesticks, lamps, church plate, holy stoups of gold and silver, broidered vestments, albs of priceless lace, illuminated missals, old and modern pictures, statues, mosaics, stained glass, eastern tapestries and gorgeous fabrics, carvings in wood, brass and ivory, the free and voluntary gifts of the faithful.

Leo XIII, the so-called 'prisoner of the Vatican,' says a writer in the *Shanghai Courier*, is really a very remarkable man, and he has undoubtedly succeeded in his diplomatic arrangements with such consummate tact as to challenge the admiration of those religiously opposed to him. He is the 258th Roman Pontiff, and the 257th successor of St. Peter. He was born at Carpineto, in the State of the Church, on the 2nd of March, 1810, so that he is fast reaching the eightieth mile-stone. As a youth he signalized himself by his assiduity and talent, earning in his eighteenth year the first premium in physico-chemistry, and the first *accessit* in mathematics. While studying philosophy he was entrusted, despite his youth, to give recitations in philosophy to the pupils of the German college at Rome. At the age of twelve he wrote Latin, prose and verse, with facility, and since he became Pope a volume of his verses, chiefly Latin, has been printed. Having entered the College of Noble Ecclesiastics, the Abbate Pecci frequented the schools of the Roman University to learn canon and civil law. He was admitted to the priesthood on December 23rd, 1837, and Gregory XVI bestowed upon him the title of Prothonotary Apostolic, and appointed him Apostolic Delegate at Benevento, Perugia, and Spoleto in succession. In 1843 he was again promoted by the same prelate, being sent as Nuncio to Belgium, and on January 17th of that year he was created Archbishop of Damietta, *in partibus infidelium* to qualify him for his office of Nuncio. After remaining at Brussels three years he was nominated Bishop of Perugia on January 19th, 1846, about four months previous to Pope Gregory's death. He was created and proclaimed a cardinal by Pius IX in the consistory of December 19th, 1853. He has a member of several of the congregations of cardinals, and in 1871, was elected to fill the important office of Cardinal Camerlengo of the Holy Roman Church. In that capacity, after the death of Pius IX., Febuary 7th, 1878, he acted as Head of the Church in temporal matters, made the arrangements for the last solemn obsequies of the Pontiff, received the Catholic ambassadors, and superintended the preparations for the conclave. Sixty-two cardinals attended the Consistory, which closed in the Vatican on February 18th, 1878. In the first scrutiny Pecci had nineteen votes, in the second thiry-four, and in the final one forty-four. The election was then at an end and the Cardinal Camerlengo was made Pope by the acclamation of all. The news was officially proclaimed to the outside world from the gallery of St. Peter's, and on March 3rd he was crowned in the Sistine Chapel.

Though less than ten years have passed away since Leo XIII mounted the chair of Peter, he already ranks among the greatest of the Popes. Pope Leo has not temporized with any enemy, yet he has carried his policy out. He has sent the reactionaries to the rear and has brought about an era of good feeling. He has brought Bismarck as near to Canossa as he could reasonably be expected to go, and the Falk laws, no longer harass the German bishops. He has reconciled the factions in the Eastern Church. By his wisdom he has reduced the Old Catholic and other movements to a minimum importance. He has softened the unfriendly feelings with which the French Republic, largely through the influence of the late Paul Bert, had regarded the Vatican. He has held Ireland loyal, and at the same time increased his influence in England. He has prevented international ill-feeling by his arbitration of the Caroline Islands dispute, and while he has conceded nothing to the Italian Government there is nevertheless a better feeling between the Vatican and Quirinal than has ever existed since the first rupture between Pius IX and Victor Emmanuel. These are no small achievements, and they explain why Catholics are taking so large an interest in the coming jubilee, and why they are exerting themselves to make it the most imposing event of its kind that has taken place since Simon Peter opened the first chapter of the history of the Papacy.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(*Before Mr A. J. Leach, Acting Puisne Judge.*)

Wednesday, Jan. 4.

VEIERA *versus* ECA AND ANOTHER.

This was a claim for $115.30, which it was stated the defendant Eca was owing the plaintiff under a promissory note, Mr F. A. Ozorio being sued as surety. Mr Webber appeared for the plaintiff and Mr Caldwell for the defendant, Ozorio.

Mr Webber said this sum was the balance due upon a promissory note for $160 dated 13th August, given by the defendant Eca, Mr Ozorio being the surety. The sum was to be paid in instalments. These were paid very irregularly, and on the 6th of November 1886 plaintiff wrote to the surety on the subject, who undertook to pay the balance at the rate of $20 a month, which undertaking he had not carried out.

Mr Caldwell, on behalf of the defendant Ozorio, said he in the capacity of surety had paid certain sums to the plaintiff and that the other defendant, Mr Eca, also paid certain sums to the plaintiff, which represented a total of $450. For this amount the receipts would be produced. A duplicate would also be produced which bore that on the 13th July 1885 $40 had been paid, and he should ask his Lordship to infer that, as many payments were made afterwards for which receipts were held, this money had been paid also.

A. J. Veiera, the plaintiff, said he was a clerk with Messrs Holliday, Wise & Co. He lent the defendant Eça $260 on the 13th July 1884, for which he obtained a promissory note. The defendant Ozorio became guarantee. In payment he had received from Mr Eça $50 from September 1884 to Oct. 1885. Nothing further was paid by Mr Eca. Nothing was paid by Mr Ozorio. In November 1886 plaintiff wrote to Eca, referring to a statement of account between them which showed that the balance then in plaintiff's favour was $315.30. Since that time he received ten instalments of $20 each. No interest was to be charged after November 1886. It was agreed that he should pay $20 a month till the whole was paid, but the instalments were not regularly paid. Defendant was now owing plaintiff $115. Plaintiff sent a receipt every month.

By Mr Caldwell—Plaintiff said he was in the habit of sending receipts out without getting money. He had been a money-lender for thirty years. He sent out his receipts signed and trusted to the honesty of his debtors. For amounts over ten dollars the collector signed over the stamp, but under ten dollars the collector did not sign. One and a half % per month was the rate of interest he charged defendant. He never charged him more. Plaintiff kept no books of account in connection with these transactions. Another man kept books of account for him. He did not wish to say who he was. The man in question was the Schroff at Messrs Holliday Wise and Co.'s Office. The sum he (plaintiff) lent to Eca was $260. Of that sum $60 went to the broker and Eca received $200. The broker was a Mr Vandenberg who had since died. It was not a fact that the sum lent was only $200 and that $60 was to be the interest. Before the letter dated Nov, 1887 from the plaintiff to Mr Ozorio was sent, plaintiff had told Mr Ozorio what money he had received from Mr Eca, but he had not mentioned what money he had received from him on account of interest. Plaintiff had received $50 principal and interest. Plaintiff wrote out all his own receipts. The receipt produced was one of his; it showed that $10 had been paid in September which was stated as 'being interest.' Plaintiff received that money; it was the first instalment. The promissory note was dated 13th August 1884, and on the expiry of the first month plaintiff made out the receipt produced. The words 'being interest' were written by mistake, they ought to have been 'being instalment.' The name on the back of the receipt was something like 'Leon.' He did not know whether Mr Leon the bailiff callected money for him. He might have done so. He had done so sometimes.

Mr Caldwell—Why did you send Mr Leon to collect the money? Was it that you wanted to frighten the defendant into paying ten dollars.

Plaintiff—No, it was not. (Continuing). The next ten dollars I received was in October. I cannot tell whether the receipt produced is the one on account of the promissory note or not. I have other promissory notes signed by Eca since August 1884. In October 1884 I received another promissory note from Eca for $200. Mr Pereira of Schellhass and Co. paid that; he was the surety. The interest was not more than one or one and a half per cent. per month. I had no trancactions with him in September. In November I received another $10. I gave a receipt but did not get the money. I did get the money. I also got the money for December. The receipt for December bore the words 'received the sum of $10 only, being interest.' That was also a mistake; it ought to have been 'being instalment.' In January 1885 I received another payment of $10 direct from Eca and I handed him a receipt there and then. That receipt also said the sum was 'interest,' which was again a mistake. This was the payment I received from Eca on this account either for principal or interest. I went on sending him receipts not withstanding that he had stopped paying. The one produced, 13th Feb. 1885, is the first of thirteen which I sent after January. I made out a receipt in February 1886 for the two months of April and May 1885 because I found that no receipt had been written for these months. I have not received any money from Eca on this account since January 1885. I see the receipt produced dated 10 April 1886 for the months August and September, 1885, bearing the words 'received the sum of $20 only, being interest' &c. I don't recollect getting the money. I did not get it. It is stamped and chopped. I can't explain this. Mr Eca told the schroff that he could not produce these receipts as he had lost them. I was startled to see you (Mr Caldwell) produce the bundle of receipts. I see another receipt for $20; it is in my handwriting and is stamped, but I never received the money. I have received ten instalments on this account from Mr Ozorio, the last being in the month of September 1887. The man I employed to collect my money and keep my accounts died in March and I wrote the receipt as usual, but as the man died I have no account of that month.

By His Lordship—Mr Eca has paid off some of the promissory notes he gave since 1884.

F. A. Ozorio, the second defendant, said—I am in the employ of the Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboat Company. I have seen the promissory note on which the plaintiff is suing. My name is at the foot of the guarantee note. I derived no advantage from the transaction, but simply acted out of friendliness to Mr Eca; who was in the employ of the same Company. He has now gone to Macao. I told him I was being sued and asked him, to come. I have seen the receipts that have been produced to-day. I got them from Mr Eca about five weeks ago. I see the eleven receipts for $20 each. All that money was paid by me. When I signed the letter of the 6th November, 1886, I was under the impression that Mr Eça had only paid $50 from the account sent by the plaintiff. After seeing the account I agreed to pay $20 a month, and I paid eleven instalments. When the receipts were sent to me they had the stamps on them. Mr Eça has never paid me any money on account of what I paid for him. I showed Mr Eça the account before I agreed to pay the instalments. He said I had better pay, and that he would pay me when he got the money.

This was all the evidence, and after hearing the solicitors his Lordship said he had a doubt as to whether he should nonsuit the plaintiff or dismiss the case with costs, but on the whole he had come to the conclusion to dismiss it with costs. The evidence given by the plaintiff was the most unsatisfactory he had come across since he began to sit in this Court. It was hardly possible to get a straightforward answer to any question from the plaintiff, who quibbled all the time, and when cornered tried to give as an answer something that was no answer to the question put at all. Apart from plaintiff's own evidence, however, if his case was a *bona fide* one, why did he not call his shroff to give evidence as to the payments? Altogether he did not see how he could come to any other conclusion than that of dismissing the plaintiff's suit, with costs.

LATE NEWS.

(From the *Standard* of 29th Nov.)

Five years ago a young girl, named Esther Kidney, was found drowned in a pond near Harrow; and the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of suicide. On Saturday evening (26th Nov). a young woman, named Emily Adams, presented herself at the Harrow Police-station, and said she wished to give herself into custody for the murder of Kidney, whom she pushed into the pond. Adams was charged at the Harrow Police-court yesterday and remanded.

Enoch Wadley was executed in Gloucester Prison yesterday for the murder of Elizabeth Hannah Evans, at Kempley. The Prisoner had been a soldier in India, and was sent home as not being of sound mind. He was detained at Netley Hospital some time, and then discharged the service. He afterwards went to his relatives at Kempley, and pretended to make love to the deceased, a field hand, attacked her as she was going home from work, and cut her with a knife in nearly 40 places. She soon bled to death. Wadley's conduct has been penitential throughout, and he uttered a prayer for mercy as the drop fell. Berry, the executioner, gave a drop of five feet six inches, and the culprit appeared to die instantaneously.

The mausoleum at Farnborough, erected by the Empress Eugenie for the reception of the remains of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial, will be completed in a few weeks, and the re-interment, which it is expected will be attended by some members of the Royal Family, will then take place. The church, which is close to the Empress's residence at Farnborough, is built in the flamboyant style of architecture, while the crypt is of the twelfth-century style. The floor of the crypt is laid in solid marble, and the two sarcophagi are of red granite from Aberdeen. That for the reception of the late Emperor's remains was presented by the Queen. The tombs are placed on either side of the crypt, and there is a massive white stone altar at the head of the sepulchre. Adjoining the church, which is dedicated to St. Michael and has a most imposing appearance, is the Priory, which has just been completed, and in which the Prior (Father Ambrose) and other priests have already taken up their residence. The architect was M. Destellieux, President of the Society of Architects of Paris.

MR. BRIGHT ON FAIR TRADE.

Mr. John Pendleton, of Sheffield, has received the following letter from Mr. Bright:—

'One Ash, Rochdale, Nov. 25, 1887.

'Dear Sir,—I cannot be more in favour of free trade than I have been in times past; nor am I, nor can I be less in favour of it than heretofore.

'The depression of trade of some recent years has afforded additional proof of the wisdom of our policy, and I believe we have suffered less than the countries which still adhere to the protective system.

'Doubtless you will have observed that the Fair Traders are in an amusing confusion as to what they want. Some would tax corn, as in the old days; others would not tax corn. Some would only tax manufactured goods; but they do not tell us which, or how much they would tax them. Some would have free trade only with the Colonies—not appearing to know that our principal Colonies, say Canada and Victoria, have heavy tariffs against English goods.

'Our chief depression is in the farming industry. Our farmers, as a rule, have had farms twice too large for the capital employed upon them. Under the corn laws land was made to grow corn which should not have grown it, and now, with low prices, must cease to grow it. With free trade in corn, land must depend upon its own quality and on the capacity of those who possess it and who cultivate it.

'The question of rent must depend on what tenants are willing and able to pay. You cannot ask that a rate in aid shall be levied on the breakfast table of every working man's family to enable a tenant farmer to pay a rent which the land he tills is not able to yield or to bear. The rent must settle itself, and produce and prices will enable the farmer to determine what he can undertake to pay.

'And if these Fair Traders in their silly and childish dreams propose again to raise the price of food by partial exclusion of foreign corn, how do they propose to protect the crowds of men and women working in the cotton and woollen trades of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and to compensate them for the various taxes which the Fair Traders are anxious to see re-imposed upon food and goods of various kinds which we import from abroad?

'I should like to see a carefully drawn tariff of the Fair Traders and Protectionists and Monopolists who are now asking for public support.

'It would be an amusing exhibition of ignorance, and folly, and confusion. It would show the impossibility of going back to the system which Sir Robert Peel attacked in the year 1842, and which he utterly demolished in 1846.

'Since that time there is abundant evidence of the improved condition of the millions who work for their daily bread. Wages are generally higher—in many employments they are nearly or quite doubled; and the cost of almost everything the millions buy and consume is greatly reduced, and their general condition is comfortable beyond anything that has been known in the country during the last hundred years.

'There are exceptions to this picture, as there have always been seasons of depression in some, or in special trades and industries; but the picture, as a whole, is not over-coloured.

'If, as you perhaps fear, the working men will be persuaded to go back to the errors and mischiefs of fifty years ago, it will only show, notwithstanding efforts for their education, how far they are from comprehending their true interests.

'You have observed what the Conservatives have been saying at Oxford—they return, shall I say, like a dog to his vomit? They very slowly accept new teachings and new opinions, and the old delusions still attach to them; but they are all confusion, and know not what they ask. Excuse this long letter.—Yours very respectfully, 'John Bright.'

How to Find Your Collar Button.—If you drop your collar-button there is one sure method of finding it. After you have hauled the bureau across the room to look under it, then replace the furniture and put on a pair of heavy shoes; start to walk across the room, and before you have taken three steps you will step on the collar-button and smash it all to pieces.

Quotations

Hongkong, *January* 4.

OPIUM—New Patna, cash,..	480/85
,, Old ,, cash,	—
,, New Benares, cash,	477½ to 480
,, Old ,, cash,	—
,, New Malwa, cash,..	510
Allowance, Taels...	None to 12
,, Old Malwa, cash,...	530/50
Allowance, Taels...	None to 48
,, Persian, Oily, cash	600/640
Allowance, Taels...	8/16
,, Persian, Paper tied	650/65
,, Allowance, Taels...	8/16

Exchange.

Hongkong, January 4.

On London—	
Bank, Wire, ...	3/1⅝
,, On demand, ...	3/1⅝
,, 30 days' sight, ...	3/1¾
,, 4 months' sight, ...	3/2
Credits, 4 ,, ,, ...	3/2¼
Documentary, 4 months' sight,	3/2⅜
On Paris—	
On demand, ...	3.94
Credits, 4 months' sight, ...	4.04
On New York—	
On demand, ...	76¼
Credits, 60 days' sight, ...	77½
On Bombay—	
Wire, ...	220¾
On demand, ...	221¼
On Calcutta—	
Wire, ...	220¾
On demand, ...	221¼
On Shanghai—	
On demand, ...	72
30 days' sight, ...	72⅝
Gold Leaf, 100 fine...	32.80
Sovereigns, ...	$6.30

Temperature.

(*Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.*)

Barometer— 9 a.m.... ...	30.30
Do. 1 p.m.... ...	30.25
Do. 4 p.m.... ...	30.23
Thermometer—9 a.m.... ...	54
Do. 1 p.m.... ...	64
Do. 4 p.m.... ...	63
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 a.m.	46
Do. Do. 1 p.m.	50
Do. Do. 4 p.m.	50
Do. Maximum	64
Do. Minimum over night	52

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

January 3.—at 4 p.m.

Station.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fht.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain during previous 24 hr.
Wl'ostock.	29.96	12	—	ENE	1	b	—
Tok o	30.90	—	—	SW	2	—	—
Nagasaki..	30.19	—	—	W	2	—	0.31
Shanghai..	30.31	45	53	NW	3	b	—
Amoy	30.29	61	77	NE	2	b	—
Hongkong	30.25	59	22	ESE	3	o	—
Haiphong.	30.22	67	47	SW	1	b	—
Bolinao....	30.00	78	—	N	2	o	—
Manila.....	29.97	82	73	NNE	1	c	—
January 4.—at 10 a.m.							
Wl'ostock.	29.90	13	100	W	1	o	—
Nagasaki..	30.24	—	—	E	1	—	—
Shanghai..	30.28	39	73	—	0	f	—
Amoy	30.42	50	79	W	2	b	—
Hongkong	30.34	62	21	—	0	b	—
Haiphong.	30.24	55	86	NW	1	b	—
Bolinao....	30.08	76	—	E	2	b	—
Manila.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

There is not much change in the readings of the barometers. Gradients continue steep for N. winds in Southern China. The weather is fine, dry, and cold.

W. Doberck,
Government Astronomer.

Hongkong Observatory, January 4.

1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, and to the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. Temperature, in the shade in degrees, Fahrenheit.
3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. Direction of Wind, to two points.
5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. State of Weather. b blue sky, c detached clouds, d drizzling, rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).
7. Rain, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

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TENTH YEAR.

THIS *Review*, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese caused by the discontinuance of '*Notes and Queries on China and Japan*,' has reached its Fourteenth Volume. The *Review* discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the 'Far East' and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the *Review* now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the *Review* in this direction, the Magazine would be mademore generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the Most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to 'Editor, *China Review*, care of *China Mail* Office.'

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

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'The *China Review* for September-October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterises that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Meteorologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritsche, on "the Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking," showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. "Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa," by Mr. Geo. Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of "The Divine Classic of Nan-Hua," and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting.'—*North-China Daily News.*

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'The November-December number of the *China Review* contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr Herbert A. Giles on "The New Testament in Chinese" treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries. . . . Mr E. H. Parker's "Short Journeys in Szechuen" are continued, and a goodly instalment of these travels in the interior of China is given. Mr F. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled "The Emperor Cheng, founder of the Chinese Empire," which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which "On Chinese Oaths in Western Borneo and Java" might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number.'—*H.K. Daily Press.*

Trubner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, some what similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked or from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors . . . Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that 'Notes' and 'Queries' are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance.

Mr. Andrew Wind,

NEWS AGENT, &c.,

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Intimations.

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WINTER TIME TABLE.

THE KOWLOON FERRY.

STEAM-LAUNCH

MORNING STAR

Runs DAILY as a FERRY BOAT between Peddar's Wharf and Tsim-Tsa-Tsui at the following hours:—This Time Table will take effect from the 17TH OCTOBER, 1887.

WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
Leaves K'loon.	*Leaves H.K.*	*Leaves K'loon.*	*Leaves H.K.*
6.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
8.00 „	8.30 „	7.30 „	8.00 „
8.50 „	9.00 „	9.00 „	10.15 „
9.40 „	10.15* „	10.30 „	10.45 „
10.30* „	12.30 P.M.	11.00 „	NOON.
12.45 P.M.	1.00 „	12.30 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
1.30 „	2.00 „	1.30 „	2.00 „
2.20 „	3.00 „	2.30 „	3.00 „
3.30 „	4.00 „	3.30 „	4.00 „
4.15 „	4.30 „	4.15 „	4.30 „
4.50 „	5.10 „	4.50 „	5.10 „
5.25 „	5.40 „	5.25 „	5.40 „
6.00 „	6.15 „	6.00 „	6.15 „
6.30 „	6.45 „	6.30 „	6.45 „
7.00 „		7.00 „	

* There will be no Launch on Monday and Friday, on account of coaling.

The above Time Table will be strictly adhered to, except under unavoidable circumstances. In case of stress of weather, due notice will be given of any stoppages.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office.—Price, $1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

NOW READY.

THE REVENUE OF CHINA.

A SERIES OF ARTICLES.

Reprinted from 'The China Mail.'

WITH AN APPENDIX.

THIS PAMPHLET is Now Ready and may be had at the
OFFICE OF THIS PAPER,
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.'s,
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH's,
And Mr. W. BREWER's.

Price, ... 50 Cents.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in *cents*, and are, for Letters *per half ounce*, for Books and Patterns, *per two ounces*.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must *anything whatever* be inserted except bonâ fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of a Registered Article for a Union Country may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise all civilised countries except the Australasian and Cape Colonies.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters,	10 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards,	3 cents each.
Registration,	10 cents.
Newspapers,	2 cents each.
Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers,	2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, *via Torres Straits*, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; *Via Ceylon*, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

S. African Colonies:—Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

General Local Rates for Hongkong, Macao, China, Japan, Siam direct *(d)*, *Cochin-China*, *Tonquin*, and the *Philippines*:—

Letters per ½ oz., 5 cents *(e)*.
Post Cards, each, 1 cent.
Books and Patterns, per 2 oz., 2 cents.
Newspapers and Prices Current, each, 2 cents.
Registration, 5 cents.

(d) Via Singapore, 10 cents.
(e) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao 2 cents.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c. can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business.

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., *all of the same weight*, to addresses in Hongkong, or the Ports of China, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed, if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Bank Notes Coin, or Jewellery and, where Registration has been neglected, WILL MAKE NO ENQUIRIES into alleged losses of such letters.

Parcel Post to the United Kingdom.

Parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight are received in Hongkong and at British Post Offices in China, for transmission to the United Kingdom by P. & O. Packet *viâ Gibraltar*. No parcel is sent with the Overland Mail viâ Brindisi. Parcels therefore arrive in London about eight days later than the Mail. Parcels may be sealed, but any parcel, even though sealed, is liable to be opened for examination.

Parcels must be posted in Hongkong before 3 p.m. on the day before the departure of the Mail. Those arriving from the Coast, &c., after this hour are kept for the following P. & O. Mail.

The Postage is 25 cents per lb., which includes Registration fee, and must be prepaid in stamps. No further charge is made in the United Kingdom except for Customs dues. No parcel must be more than 3 feet 6 inches in length, or 6 feet in greatest length and girth combined. A receipt is given for each Parcel.

The sender must fill up a form of Customs Declaration, which can be obtained free at each Post Office. No parcel can be accepted till this is completely and accurately filled. The only articles ordinarily sent from China which are liable to duty are Tea, Tobacco, and Gold and Silver plate.

Dangerous or perishable goods, articles likely to injure the Mails, Liquids (unless securely packed) or parcels easily crushed, such as band-boxes, are prohibited. No Parcel can be received if its value exceeds $250. A Parcel may contain a letter to the same address as that of the Parcel itself, or another Parcel to the same address. No other enclosures are allowed.

With regard to inward Parcels, addressees are requested to observe that the Parcel Mail is not opened until the ordinary distribution of letters, &c., is finished. The postage on Parcels at home is 10*d.* per lb., the Regulations are generally similar to the above, and the Parcels are sent out *viâ Gibraltar.*

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of $10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach neir destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Missent or Delayed Correspondence.

When correspondence has been missent or delayed (both of which are liable to happen occasionally) all that the addressee need do is to note on the cover, *Sent to* ——, or *Received at 7 p.m.*, or as the case may be, and forward it, without any other writing whatever, to the Postmaster General. This should be acted on the first time cause of complaint occurs; it is a mistake to let such matters pass for fear of giving trouble, a course which generally gives more trouble in the end.

Fees for Public Vehicles.

Chairs.

IN VICTORIA WITH TWO BEARERS.

	$ c.		$ c.
Half hour . .	0.10	Three hours .	0.50
One hour . .	0.20	Six hours .	0.70

Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) $1.

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

BEYOND VICTORIA, WITH FOUR BEARERS.

Hour . . .	0.60	Six hours .	1.50
Three hours .	1.00	Day (6 to 6) .	2.00

Jinrickshas.

(With single driver).

Quarter hour .	0.05	Hour . .	0.15
Half hour . .	0.10	Every subsequent hour .	0.10

NOTE.—Victoria extends from Mount Davis to Causeway Bay and up to the level of Robinson Road. If the vehicle is discharged beyond these limits half fare extra is to be allowed for the return journey. Extra bearers or drivers and extra hours to be paid proportionate sums.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eleven sections, [illegible] Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloong shore *k.*, and those [illegible] of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to Jardine's Wharf.
3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.

7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.
8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.
9. From Kellett's Island to North Point.
10. Kowloon Wharves.
11. Jardine's Wharf.

Vessel's Name.	*Anchorage.*	*Captain.*	*Flag and Rig.*	*Tons.*	*Date of Arrival.*	*Consignees or Agents.*	*Destination.*	*Remarks.*
Steamers								
Abyssinia	5 c	Lee	Brit. str.	2346	Jan. 2	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Ashington	3 c	Reynell	Brit. str.	809	Jan. 1	Siemssen & Co.		
Atholl	...	Coulter	Brit. str.	923	Oct. 21	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Laid up	For sale
Belgic	5 c	Walker	Brit. str.	4211	Dec. 28	O. & O. S. S. Co.	San Francisco	10th inst.
Carisbrooke	3 c	Cass	Brit. str.	973	Jan. 2	Morris & Ray		
Chelydra	5 c	Peace	Brit. str.	1574	Dec. 29	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Chi Yuen	3 h	Lunt	Chi. str.	1121	Dec. 31	C. M. S. N. Co.		
Danube	3 c	Hensworth	Brit. str.	561	Jan. 2	A. R. Marty	Haiphong	To-morrow
Deuteros	8 h	Iwersen	Ger. str.	1197	Jan. 3	Ed. Schellhass & Co.		
Diamante	5 c	McCaslin	Brit. str.	514	Jan. 3	Russell & Co.	Manila	
Duburg	2 h	Bertelsen	Ger. str.	927	Jan. 3	Bun Hin Chan	Amoy	To-day
Fokien	5 h	Roach	Brit. str.	509	Jan. 4	Douglas Steamship Co.		
Geelong	5 c	Thom	Brit. str.	1139	Jan. 1	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.		
Hector	5 c	Batt	Brit. str.	1589	Jan. 2	Butterfield & Swire	Amoy and Shanghai	To-day
Ilissus	6 k	Roura	Fren. str.	779	Sept. 19	Bun Hin Chan	....	For sale
Marcia	8 c	McIntosh	Brit. str.	1060	Dec. 31	Takasima Colliery Agency	Nagasaki	
Merionethshire	5 c	Wilkins	Brit. str.	1245	Jan. 4	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Peking	3 h	Heuermann	Brit. str.	954	Dec. 31	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Phra Chula Chom Klao	3 c	Benson	Brit. str.	1011	Dec. 31	Yuen Fat Hong	Hoihow, &c.	To-morrow
Pilot Fish	6 h	Stopani	Brit. tug.	161	Sept. 27	H. K. & W. Dock Co.		
Sea Gull	8 h	C. Lesbirel	Amer. str.	48	......	China Traders Insurance Co.	....	For sale
Tartar	5 c	Bailey	Brit. str.	1604	Jan. 1	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Sydney, &c.	To-morrow
Teheran	5 c	Seymour	Brit. str.	2600	Jan. 1	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	To-morrow
Thales	5 h	Hunter	Brit. str.	819	Jan. 1	Douglas Steamship Co.	Coast Ports	6th inst.
Tsinan	5 c	Allison	Brit. str.	1459	Jan. 1	Butterfield & Swire		
Velox	3 k	Kallsen	Ger. str.	636	Dec. 31	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Chefoo	To-day
Vorwaerts	3 c	Bruhn	Ger. str.	612	Jan. 2	Wieler & Co.	Hoihow, &c.	
Wyvern	3 c	Brotherton	Brit. str.	1107	Dec. 31	Siemssen & Co.	Saigon	To-morrow
Sailing Vessels								
Airlie	3 c	Knight	Brit. bqtin.	236	Dec. 13	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Alden Besse	3 c	O'Brien	Amer. bqe.	812	Dec. 4	Melchers & Co.	San Francisco	
Allie Rowe	6 k	Phillips	Haw. bg.	......	June 9	Wieler & Co.	Laid up	
Annie Reed	8 c	Warren	Amer. bqe.	718	Dec. 26	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Asia	3 c	Anderson	Brit. sh.	1389	Oct. 22	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	New York	
Bandaneira	5 k	Ahrens	Brit. sh.	1862	Dec. 9	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Blackadder	3 h	Hore	Brit. sh.	917	Oct. 13	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Havre and London	
Charon Wattana	2 c	Ulrich	Siam. bqe.	656	Jan. 2	Chinese		
Columa	3 c	Wages	Amer. bqe.	852	Dec. 27	Melchers & Co.		
Doretta	3 c	Jorgenson	Siam. bg.	300	Sept. 14	Chinese		
Drot	4 c	Sorensen	Norw. bqe.	1164	Nov. 29	Pustau & Co.	Hamburg	
Edward May	...	Johnson	Amer. bqe.	800	Dec. 19	Order	....	K'loon Dock
Hattie N. Bangs	3 c	Bangs	Am. bqtin.	542	Dec. 19	Order		
John M. Blaikie	3 c	Faulkner	Brit. sh.	1778	Oct. 11	Carlowitz & Co.	New York	
Kitty	6 k	Laird	Brit. bqe.	803	Aug. 20	Order	....	For sale
Loch Linnhe	8 c	Vaughan	Brit. sh.	1382	Dec. 11	Order		
Loong Wha	8 h	Lord	Brit. bqe.	373	Nov. 26	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Mary L. Cushing	9 c	Brown	Amer. sh.	1595	Dec. 15	Order		
Mount Lebanon	5 c	Nelson	Amer. bqe.	530	Dec. 29	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Nardoo	5 k	Campbell	Brit. bqe.	379	Oct. 31	Order	Laid up	
Norway	3 c	Albrethsen	Norw. bqe.	667	Dec. 28	Chinese		
Penobscots	8 h	Eaton	Amer. bqe.	1066	Dec. 14	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Rialto	8 h	Payne	Brit. bqe.	1182	Jan. 3	Order		
Sea Swallow	3 k	Maher	Brit. bg.	332	Dec. 4	Order		
Theodor Ruger	8 h	Meyer	Ger. sh.	1575	Dec. 31	Melchers & Co.		
Velocity	3 c	Martin	Brit. bqe.	491	Oct. 14	Gonsalves & Co.	Honolulu	
Walter Siegfried	3 c	Lawrence	Brit. bqe.	394	Dec. 17	Chinese		

Her Britannic Majesty's Ships on the China Station.

Name.	*Rig.*	*Tons.*	*Guns.*	*I.H.P.*	*Captain.*	*Where at.*
Alacrity	despatch-vessel	1400	4	3180	Com. R. Blair Maconochie	Hongkong
Audacious*	twin-screw battle-ship	6010	10	4330	Capt. Robert Hastings Harris	Hongkong
Cockchafer	gunboat 2nd class	465	4	470	Lieut.-Com. H. H. Boteler	Hongkong
Constance	cruiser 3rd class	2380	14	2590	Capt. L. C. Keppel	Hongkong
Cordelia	cruiser 3rd class	2380	10	1420	Captain Henry H. Boys	Hongkong
Esk	g-bt. 3rd class coast defence	360	3	340	———	In reserve
Espoir	gunboat 2nd class	465	4	470	Lieut.-Com. H. R. Adams	Shanghai
Firebrand	gunboat 2nd class	455	4	460	Lieut.-Com. Denison	Hongkong
Heroine	cruiser 3rd class	1420	8	1470	Captain Chas. J. Balfour	Hongkong
Leander	cruiser 2nd class	3750	10	5000	Captain M. J. Dunlop	Nagasaki
Linnet	gun-vessel 2nd class	756	5	1050	Commander W. Marrack	Nagasaki
Merlin	gunboat 2nd class	430	4	430	Lieut.-Com. W. M. Maturin	Tientsin
Mutine	sloop	1200	10	1120	Commander J. H. Martin	Singapore
Orion	battle ship 3 class armoured	4870	4	4040	Captain T. H. Royse	Singapore
Rambler	surveying vessel	830	3	690	Commander W. U. Moore	On a cruise
Rattler	gunboat 1st class	670	6	1200	Lieut.-Com. W. Maitl. Dougall	Hongkong
Sapphire	cruiser 3rd class	1970	12	2360	Captain W. C. Karslake	Shanghai
Satellite	cruiser 3rd class	1420	8	1400	Captain Arthur L. Alington	Nagasaki
Solent	torpedo mining launch	150	—	—	———	Hongkong
Swift	gun-vessel 2nd class	756	5	1010	Commander A. C. B. Bromley	Hongkong
Tweed	g-bt. 3rd class coast defence	360	3	340	———	In reserve
Victor Emanuel	receiving ship	5157	14	—	Commodore Maxwell, A.D.C.	Hongkong
Wanderer	sloop	925	4	750	Commander Geo. Giffard	Hongkong
Wivern	coast defenceship, armoured	2750	4	1450	———	Hongkong

* Flagship of Admiral Sir R. Vesey Hamilton, K.C.B. Commander-in-Chief.

☞ For H. B. M. Ships' tonnage, displacements and effective horse powers are given according to H. M. Navy list.

Foreign Men-of-war on the China and Japan Station.

Name.	*Flag and Rig.*	*Tons.*	*Guns.*	*H.P.*	*Captain.*	*Where at.*
Aleout	Russian gunboat	800	—	—	Captain Parenego	Nagasaki
Aragon	Spanish cruiser	1908	—	—	Captain D. E. Zulnaga	Manila
Aspic	French gunboat	470	4	450	Commander Rupé	Haiphong
Aurora	Austro-Hungarian cruiser	1430	—	—	Captain Franz Muller	Whampoa
B'tholomeu Dias	Portuguese corvette	—	—	400	Capt. da Costa Cabral	Macao
Bobre	Russian cruiser	1100	—	—	Captain Menschicoff	Nagasaki
Brooklyn	U. S frigate	3900	14	1200	Flagship of Admiral Chandler	Kobe
Comète	French gunboat	475	4	450	Lieut.-Commander Martel	Haiphong
Dmitry Donskoy	Russian frigate	6000	—	—	Captain N. Scrydloff	Yokohama
Essex	U. S. corvette	1375	6	900	Commander Jewell	Yokohama
Iltis	German gunboat	489	—	—	Captain Eickstedt	Hongkong
Jaguar	French gunboat	445	2	270	Lieut.-Commander Fouet	Haiphong
Lutin	French gunboat	485	4	425	Captain Nény	Haiphong
Marion	U. S. corvette	1900	7	1170	Commander Merrill Miller	Chelmulpo
Monocacy	U. S. sloop	1370	6	1470	Commander [illegible] Glass	Yokohama
Mordj	Russian gunboat	455	7	60	Commander Moltsoff	Corea
Nautilus	German gun-vessel	755	4	600	Captain von Hoven	Zanzibar
Nayezdink	Russian cruiser	1330	9	250	Captain Zarine	Nagasaki
Omaha	U. S. corvette	2400	12	1150	Capt. Courtis	Corea
Palos	U. S. gunboat	420	6	500	Lieut.-Com. Thomas Nelson	Yokohama
Parseval	French gunboat	—	—	—	Captain M. Foret	On a cruise
Pluvier	French gunboat	540	—	420	Lieut.-Commander Poidloue	Haiphong
Primauguet	French cruiser	2200	15	2270	Captain Buge	Wuhu
Rapido	Italian cruiser	[illegible]	5	—	Captain F. Cravosia	On a cruise
Rio Lima	Portuguese gunboat	540	—	—	Captain Raphael d'Andrade	Macao
Rynda	Russian cruiser	3000	—	—	Captain Th. Avellan	Manila
Sivotch	Russian cruiser	900	1	1000	Commander Suoürieff	Corea
Sobol	Russian gunboat	455	7	60	Commander Boyle	Japan
Tamega	Portuguese gunboat	610	5	500	Commander P. I. Gouveia	Macao
Tejo	Portuguese gunboat	—	3	100	Lieut.-Com. C. R. Caminha	Hongkong
Turenne	French frigate	5880	12	4250	Captain Juge	Nagasaki
Vestnik	Russian corvette	1330	—	—	Captain Lang	Nagasaki
Vipere	French gunboat	480	4	425	Capt. de Maroller	Yokohama
Vitiaz	Russian corvette	2950	12	—	Captain Makaroff	Kobe
Vostock	Russian gunboat	—	4	—	Commander Mulchonsky	Vladivostock
Wolf	German gunboat	384	6	340	Captain Joesslike	Yokohama
Zaire	Portuguese gunboat	—	4	100	Lieut.-Com. C. M. P. Vianna	Macao

SHIPPING IN CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, AND SIAM WATERS.

WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag & Rig.*	*Destination.*
Escort	Amer. bqe.	
Canton	Brit. str.	Shanghai
Fooksang	Brit. str.	Shanghai
Kutsang	Brit. str.	Shanghai
Marianne	Fren. bqe.	
Sebastian Bach	Ger. bqe.	
Yangtsze	Brit. str.	

AMOY.

In port on December 24, 1887.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Bamtan	British
Chefoo	British
Diamante	British
Glucksburg	German
Guy Mannering	British
Newchwang	British

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Andreas	Ger. bqe.
Charon Wattana	Siam. bqe.
Chateaubriand	Brit. bqe.
Else	Ger. bg.
Francisca	Ger. sch.
Galveston	Ger. bqe.
Hedvig	Brit. bqe.
J. Kremer	Ger. sch.
K. Nilsson	Ger. bg.
Mercur	Brit. sch.
Meridian	Siam. bg.
Omega	Brit. bqe.

FOOCHOW.

In port on December 17, 1887.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Nanzing	British

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Hilda	Brit. bqe.
Sin Kolga	Brit. bqe.

SHANGHAI.

In port on December 28, 1887.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Activa	German	
Ava	French	
Chefoo	British	
El Dorado	British	
Feilung	British	Hongkong
Fungshun	Chinese	
Hae-an	Chinese	Tientsin
Hae-ting	Chinese	Hankow, &c.
Hideyoshi Maru	Japanese	Kuchinotzu
Ichang	British	
Kiang-foo	Chinese	
Kiang-piau	Chinese	
Kiang-yung	Chinese	
Kiang-yü	Chinese	
Kowshing	British	
Kung-wo	British	
Kwongsang	British	Wenchow
Leesang	British	
Mirzapore	British	
Nanzing	British	
Nierstien	German	
Oopack	British	
Pao Pua	British	
Port Victor	British	
Prometheus	British	
Sinn-cheng	French	
Store Nordiske	Danish	
Swatow	British	
Taiwo	British	
Taku	British	
Thyra	German	
Too-nan	Chinese	
Wuchang	British	
Yangtsze	British	Hongkong
Yehsin	Chinese	
Yokohama Maru	Japanese	

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Inglo-India	Brit. bqe.
Eclipse	Amer. sh.
F. H. Drews	Ger. bqe.

TIENTSIN.

In Port on December 10, 1887.

Argos	Ger. bqe.
Basuto	Brit. bqe.
Charley	Brit. bqe.
Emilie	Norw. sch.
W. Siegfried	Brit. bqe.

NAGASAKI.

In port on December 20, 1887.

Kozaki Maru	Japan. bqe.

HIOGO.

In port on December 17, 1887.

Harvard	Amer. bqe.
Honauwar	Brit. sh.
W. G. Davis	Amer. sh.

YOKOHAMA.

In port on December 19, 1887.

Arctic	Amer. sch.
Diana	Amer. sch.
McLaurin	Am. sh.
Nemo	Brit. sch.
N. Reid	Amer. sch.
Rose	Br. 3m. sch.
St. James	Amer. bqe.

MANILA.

In port on December 20, 1887.

Austriana	Brit. sh.	New York
Benj. F. Hunt	Amer. bqe.	United States
Defensor	Norw. bg.	
Drumeltan	Brit. sh.	
Formosa	Brit. sh.	
F. B. Tayler	Brit. sh.	
Herat	Brit. sh.	
Jabez Howes	Amer. sh.	
Mary L. Stone	Amer. sh.	
Nagpore	Brit. sh.	
Nomad	Amer. bqe.	
Obed Baxter	Amer. bqe.	
Pacifica	Ger. bqe.	
Panay	Amer. sh.	
Strartumia	Brit. bqe.	

BANGKOK.

In port on December 3, 1887.

Aurora	Brit. bqe.
Caroline	Siam. 3 sc.
Elida	Norw. bqe.
Fortune	Siam. bg.
Goliah	Siam. sch.
Heichong	Brit. bqe.
Kim Chye Seng	Siam. bqe.
Leona	Brit. bqe.
O. P. Olsen	Nor. bqe.
Siam	Siam. bqe.

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